Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

NEW SERIES—No. 3.—Vol. 2. LEXINGTON, KY. TUESDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 24, 1825 [Vol. XX. No

"Time to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, humb'ring at his back."

By the President of the United States

IN pursuance of law, I JAMES MONROE, President of the United States do hereby publish and make known that a public sale will be held at Land Office for the district of Salt River, in the state of Missouri, on the third Monday in May next, for the disposal of such lands, now situate within the limits of said District, sold at the Land Office at St. Louis, Mo. which were relinquished to the United states prior to the 1st. day of October, 1821, under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved on the 2d day of March 1821, entitled "An act for the relief of the Purchasers of public lands prior to the 1st day of July, 1820" which said lands are situate within the following described townships, viz

West of the 4th principal meridian.

Townships	49, 50 51, 53, & 54	of range 1
"	49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, & 55	of " 2
"	49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55 & 56,	of " 3
"	49, 53, 54, 55 56, & 57	of " 4
"	49, 54, 55, 56 57 58 & 59	of " 5
"	49 55, 56 57, 58, 59 60 & 61,	of " 6
"	49, 53 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, & 60	" 7
"	49, 54, 55, 56,	of " 8
"	49, 54, 55, 56,	of " 9
"	54	of " 10

The sale to commence with the lowest number of section, township, and range, and to be continued in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this day of January, A. D. 1825.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President
GEORGE GRAHAM,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of the laws of the United states in Missouri and Kentucky are authorized to publish the foregoing proclamation once a week until the day of sale

Feb 17, 1825—7-13t

General Assembly.

REPORT

Of a Committee of the General Assembly of Kentucky, in relation to the decision of the Court of Appeals upon the Replevin Laws, &c.

(Concluded.)

But if it be conceded, as it must be, that neither the constitution of the state, nor of the U. States, furnishes any execution law, and consequently that it is not less the right, than the duty of the legislature, to furnish those laws, it must be admitted also, that the enaction of a system of execution laws, involves that exercise of legislative discretion—necessarily involves that exercise; for it is essentially matter of discretion, what shall be a reasonable time within which to levy and return an execution. A general rule upon this subject must be inferred from a comprehensive survey of the condition of society, and of all the causes, moral, political and physical, which may essentially affect that condition. But whatever is essentially and intrinsically matter of discretion, must abide the award of the power to which its ascertainment or decision is confined; and the enaction of the execution laws, having, by the constitution, and the nature and fitness of things been confided to the legislative department, and having been arranged, settled and ordained by their discretion, must continue to be the rule of action, until altered by the same power. For whatever is incapable of being subjected to any fixed rule of ascertainment, must necessarily, if it be settled at all, be settled by the exercise of discretion, and result in opinion; and the opinion of the judges, if they had the right to form one, however different it might be, could not, according to their own well established doctrine, reverse that of the legislature. It is on this principle that all enlightened judges refuse to grant new trials, in actions of tort—actions in which what ought to be the amount of the verdict, is essentially matter of opinion with the jury. The opinion of the court, that the verdict of the jury is for too much or too little, will not authorize its vacation or reversal; and simply for the reason that what its amount ought to have been, was in its nature matter of discretion—of opinion, and has been settled by the department whose province it was to settle it. If it might be reversed by opinion, the opinion reversing it might on the same principle, be reversed. There is no fixed rule by which it can be ascertained that the one opinion is more just and certain than the others and proceedings would be endless and fluctuate upon discretion in relation to all matters depending upon its exercise, unless the first opinion were decisive. It is, therefore, in all such cases, necessarily decisive.

Upon this principle, which is alike imperiously true to law and politics, the legislative enactments, in relation to execution and the mode of proceeding under them, should remain unreversed by the judges, even if it were conceded (which it is not) that they could, as in jury cases, take cognizance of the subject. But have the judges the exclusive right to interpret the constitution for the citizens of the state! Is not the constitution as much the political text book of freedom, to the citizens of the state, as their articles of religious faith are, to the believers of any one religious denomination! Is it not the right, as well as the duty, of all the members of the religious society, to read and construe their book of faith for themselves! Would they be bound to adopt that exposition of it by their preacher, which was at war with the fundamental principles of their association and their creed! And which ought they to change, their creed or their pastor! Would not the members of their association, in that case, revolt at the idea of surrendering the right of expounding for themselves, and submitting to his heterodoxical doctrines! Would they submit to dissolve their society, or surrender their creed, rather than remove their pastor! They are exclusively interested in the orthodoxy of their faith; they each have to suffer, or enjoy, as they shall believe and act correctly, or the contrary. Is it not precisely the same case in the political association! The members will enjoy or suffer according to their faith. But how can they believe, unless they understand; and how can they understand, unless they enquire, read and expound for themselves! In the religious society, the members of the association formed the articles of faith, and employed the pastor, not to make them a faith, but to preach according to the faith which they had made for themselves. So, in the political society, the constitution is the book of the political faith of the members of the society. They made it, and they employed the judges to preach or expound it, according to their understanding of its import, according to their political faith. When the judges, therefore, expound it contrary to the fundamental principles of their political faith, shall they surrender their faith, or, as the religious association did with their pastor, remove the judges!

The constitution is the people's, and when they cease to understand it, it ceases to be theirs. The general opinion of the import of the constitution, is necessarily and alone the constitution. It is the deliberately expressed will of the majority; and to suppose that there is not in society intelligence enough to comprehend the purpose of its own deliberate will, in relation to the most essential rights of its members, and to the rights, powers and duties of its functionaries, is to assert that the people not only do not possess freedom, but are incapable of enjoying it; for, to the enjoyment and maintenance of freedom, there must be a capacity to comprehend the principles upon which it depends. When, therefore, the judges have given an interpretation to the constitution, which is contrary to the general understanding of it by the community, an interpretation in which they cannot acquiesce, a decent respect for public opinion, especially when that opinion is deliberately formed and expressed ought to induce them to surrender it, or their offices; for it is unsuitable and incongruous, that public functionaries should wage war with public opinion. They are trustees, and when they lose the cestui que trusts, they should resign the trust. They are public fiduciaries, and they should not continue to be so, without the public confidence, and against the public opinion. They should not forget that public opinion is a tribunal of unlimited jurisdiction, and correspondent power. There is nothing of which it does not take cognizance, from the most exalted, to the humblest subject of human concern. By what other standard do we settle claims to moral excellence, or intellectual preeminence, to delicacy of taste or propriety of conduct, to distinction in arms or in arts! It is this tribunal which awarded epic pre-eminence to Homer, dramatic supremacy to Shakespear, and immortality to Washington. It is to public opinion we submit our claims to reputation, which is dearer to us than life itself. What is excellent in painting or exquisite in music; what constitutes the grand, the beautiful, the sublime in nature, as well as all that charms in art, are settled; and irreversably too, by this august tribunal. Even the decencies and comforts of life and of social intercourse, are settled by the same arbitress. And shall public opinion be competent to all this, and be unequal to the interpretation of an article in the constitution, be ignorant of what constitutes the obligation of a contract!

The attempt by the judges in that decision, to prostrate the remedial system which the legislature had enacted in obedience to circumstances of peculiar and resistless pressure, by denying to society the power of accommodating its remedial enactions to its condition, and that, too, upon subtle and metaphysical reasoning in relation to the obligation of a contract, by which to bring the power of legislation within the control of judicial discretion, in its exposition of the constitution of the United States, must have, it is believed, the rebrobation of public opinion to an unqualified extent; and that reprobation must be strengthened by the consideration that two of the Judges—(Judges Mills and Owsly), sanctioned in their legislative capacities, anterior to their elevation to the bench, by their votes in the legislative hall, the very principle which, by their decision, they have attempted to vacate and annul. Each of those gentlemen voted for the enaction of replevin laws, as the records of the legislative department evince. They have all, at various times, and repeatedly, sanctioned by their decisions, the principles upon which the right to enact them is asserted by the legislature, and has been sanctioned in usage, almost time immemorial, by the people. As legislators, they believed with the rest of society, that there existed, in the nature of things, a distinction between the obligation of a contract and the remedy furnished by the legislature for its enforcement. that the former consisted in the consent of the parties upon a valid consideration to the import of the contract! that the latter consisted in that modification of the force of public will, which the discretion of society, upon a just survey of its condition, chooses from time to time to afford in legislative enactment for remedial purposes; that the former consisted essentially in the exercise of the volition of the parties, displayed upon valid consideration in their assent to the contract; the latter in the volition of the people, displayed in remedial enactments. The declaratory laws furnished the rules as to the competency of the parties to exercise their will in the formation of their contracts, and as to the character of the consideration essential to their validity; the remedial laws provided for their enforcement only.

But upon the new theory established by the judges that the obligation of a contract consists alone in the remedy for its enforcement, legislative power must yield to discretion. It must always be a matter of discretion with the judges, whether the legislative remedy is conformable to their notion of the obligation of the contract, and their exposition of that clause of the constitution, which forbids the states to impair, by legislation, the obligation of contracts. and, consequently, the rights of the people must depend, not upon law, but upon judicial discretion. That such has not been their opinion heretofore, may be seen by their decisions in the cases of Grubbs vs. Harris, 1 Bibb, 567, of Reardon vs. Searcy's heirs, 2 Bibb, 202—3, and of Graves vs. Graves' executor. In the first of those cases, that court says: "Upon the propriety of the remedy by petition, &c. we can have no doubt. The statute is general as to the description of direct debts, whether they have commenced before, or shall exist after the passage thereof. The statute does not change the essence of the contract. It is the mode of recovery only which is changed. If the proper distinction is observed, between those laws which have reference to the essence, nature, construction or extent of the contract, and those which have reference only to the mode of enforcing the contract, the question will be plain. The lex temporis, &c. the means afforded by the law for enforcing a contract, in case of a breach or non compliance, make no part of the contract, and the modes of bringing suit and of execution, are different from, and make no part of the contract. They do not enter into the essence of the contract. So the forms of suit and of execution in our own country at this time or that, make no part of the contract at one time or the other, and the legislature are at liberty to adopt this or that mode of enforcing contracts, which the circumstances of the country may suggest as expedient. The judges say, in the second case: "It is certainly a well settled rule, that the law at the time the contract was made, composes a part of it, so far as relates to the nature and construction of such contract; but it is equally well settled, that the remedy to enforce such contract must be according to the law in force at the time such remedy is sought, &c." "Contracts are not made with an eye to the law that shall enforce them, &c., but with an expectation of each party's performing, with good faith, what he has stipulated to do" In the third place they say. "With respect to the nature and validity of contracts, and the rights and obligations of parties, arising out of them, the principle is well settled, that the law of the place where the contract was made, is to govern; but with regard to the remedy, the principle is equally well established, that the law of the country where the contract is sought to be the rule of decision. The statute of limitation does not effect the validity of contracts, but the time of enforcing them; or, in other words, it does not destroy the right, but withholds the remedy." In the case of Stanley vs. Earl, lately decided, they say that "the statute of limitations not only destroys the right, but invests the adverse possessor of a slave, with a right to recover him from the true and rightful owner."

The supreme court of the United States, in the case of the Columbia Bank vs. Oakly, (4 Wheaton, 214.) say; "In giving this opinion, we attach no importance to the idea of this being a chartered bank it is the remedy and not the right, and as such we have no doubt of its being subject to the will of congress. The forms of administering justice, and the duties and powers of courts, &c. must forever be subject to legislative will, and the power over them is inalienable, so as to bind subsequent legislatures." And the same court in the cases of Crowninshield vs. Sturges, reported in the same book, pages 200–1, says. "The distinction between the obligation of a contract and the remedy given by the legislature to enforce that obligation, has been taken at the bar, and exists in the nature of things. Without impairing the obligation of contracts, the remedy may certainly be modified, as the wisdom of the nation may direct," &c.

Here it is seen that the judges of the court of appeals have said, in three cases, that the *remedy* formed no part of the obligation of the contract, and might be altered, varied and amended without impairing the contract or its obligation. The supreme court of the U. S. have said the same thing, in strong and distinct terms. Yet the judges, in the cases of *Blair vs. Williams* and *Lapsley vs. Brashear*, say, that the remedy constitutes alone the obligation of the contract, and cannot be varied without impairing that obligation, and that any law varying the remedy is, on that account, void. that the statute of limitations, by taking away the *remedy* extinguishes the *right*. They say that the *right* constitutes alone the *remedy*, The supreme court say there is a distinction *in the nature of things* between *right* and *remedy*.

In the case of Graves vs Graves, executor, chief justice Boyle says that the statute of limitation does not effect the validity of the contract; it, does not destroy the right, it only withholds the remedy. In the late decision they say, that the replevin bond is void against the creditor, but good against the debtor: that is, that the sovereign people of Kentucky have not the power to pass a law giving validity to the bond, but a single creditor, whether citizen or alien, has the power to give to validity against the debtor and his securities. So that the same law, when enacted by the state, is unconstitutional and void, and when enacted by the creditor, is valid and binding; or, in other words, a replevin bond is void against the creditor, because it is a statutory bond, and the statute was void, it is valid against the debtor and his securities, when the creditor shall choose to have it so, and because he so chooses.

That court has, in the case of Stanley vs. Earl, (5 Littell 281) pronounced at the last spring term, given an opinion, in which they have employed the whole force of their intellect, to sustain this new doctrine, that *rights are but remedy*. They apply, with much emphasis, the term *legal*, to *right* and *remedy*, and by the adjunction of that term to the other two, arrived at a conclusion not very favourable to the good morals of society. The operation which they give to the new principles, excites to the most flagrant dishonesty, by the premium which it accords to its achievements; and they denounce as unfit to be reasoned with, all who do not yield to the force of their reasoning. The replevin principle had been sanctioned by successive enactments in Virginia and Kentucky, from the formation of the constitution of the United States and by the state of Virginia for near half a century anterior to the erection of Kentucky into a state. The valuation principle possessed the sanction of enactments by both states, and by the congress of the United States. Its practical sanction by the people and their functionaries, legislative and judicial, had, it is believed, become too inveterate to be disturbed, even if it had been erroneous; for there is an inveteracy of practical exposition, even of the constitution itself, which cannot be disturbed.

But the principle, in its practical result, is calculated to convulse society The sales which have been made of lands and slaves under execution, have been, since the commencement of the government in the ratio of at least ten to one, upon replevin and forthcoming bonds. If these bonds were all void, as they must be, according to the *new theory of obligation* it would seem to result, obviously, that the executions were void. and both being void, the sales would also be void, and invest no title in the purchasers. For if there be a truth in the stores of philosophy, more accessible to common sense, and more intelligible to common understanding than any other, it is, that a lawless and void act can invest no right.—Out of nothing *nothing comes*. But the best and most particular result of the opinion, if it had not been prevented by the cautionary enactment of the legislature, before alluded to, must have been to strike dead at once upon the banks of society, its entire paper medium, which then exceeded, and perhaps now exceeds, two millions of dollars; to subject the property of debtors to instant sale for gold or silver. For who would receive in payment of his debt, a depreciated paper currency, when he could force without *replevin* and without *valuation* the sale of his debtors property, at whatever sacrifice for gold or silver! The decision was calculated to afford to banking institutions, a jubilee of exemption from legal restraint, in the coercion of their debtors.

Society could not, it cannot now, bear the particular results of the new doctrine. It cannot live under them. It cannot surrender the right to exert, according to the limits prescribed in the constitution for their exertion, those remedial energies with which God and nature endowed it, for the avoidance and mitigation of human misery, for the promotion of human happiness. It, was for the right of exerting this power that the blood of the revolution was shed, and independence achieved, by the patriots of seventy-six; It is for the exertion of this power, that Greece is now prodigal of her blood, and agonizing at every pore—the power of self government by the people, of suiting, by their legislative enactments, their laws to their constitutions, and of carrying them upon the same principle, when their condition shall be varied.

Your committee therefore, while they reverence appropriately the judicial functionaries of the government, and applaud and admire that independence, in that department, which in giving effect to the laws, is regardless of every will but, the deliberate will of the people, feel themselves constrained to report as follows.

[Here follows the Resolution and address for the removal of the Judges, which has heretofore been published.]

FOREIGN.

Great Britain and Ireland. Disturbances still continue in Ireland It is said that three regiments of foot are on their way to that country, from England; and it is also reported that Mr. Peel has written over for all proclamations, bearing on the state of the country, which have been issued in Ireland for several years back. From all this it is inferred, that great alarm, respecting the state of Ireland, prevails at the other side of the water; that the local government there is not wholly free from apprehensions, and that, in consequence, some very "strong measures," (the old remedy for Irish discontents,) will be immediately resorted to.

The late wet weather has occasioned a scarcity of bread stuffs.

The commissioners appointed to proceed to Canada, (for the purpose of valuing the Canada company's lands;) are Col. Cockburne, Mr. McGillivary, Col. Harvey, Mr. Galt and Mr Davison two being appointed by the government two by the Canada company, and one by consent of both parties.

A certain Henry Savery, of Bristol, England, has been "Fauntleroyed," as the phrase is for forging, at a great rate. It appears that he had carried on the business for about three years, meeting the payment of one forged note, or draft, by newly forged ones. He was taken prisoner when actually on ship-board and on the point of sailing for the United States—It appears that business of this description has been transacted to a large amount in England, by several persons. Another has been detected in an affair of record.

Miss Foote, the celebrated vocalist, has obtained a verdict, of £5,000 sterling damages against a Mr. Hayne, for a breach of the marriage promise.

Mr Henry Hunt has also obtained a verdict of £200 sterling, against the publishers of the Boston Gazette, printed at Stamford, for a libel which appeared in that paper charging him with imposition in selling roasted corn as a substitute for coffee, and of selling poison in the shape of rye.

Spain. No relaxation has taken place in the rigorous measures adopted against the constitutionalists, great numbers of whom had sought refuge in Gibraltar, and were in great distress Letters received at Barcelona from Madrid, speak of the imprisonment of the duke of Medina Celi, and count Altemira, both decendants of the royal family, So far from these despotic measures conciliating the nation, it appears that symptoms of revolt were every where showing themselves, and, it was apprehended, that the withdrawing of the French troops would be the signal for a general rising It was even reported, that the constitutionalists had taken possession of Majorca, and fitted out several armed vessels; with which they were cruising against Spain.

Private letters, from Bayonne, state that all the French troops had arrived on the banks of the Ebro and that the barracks were to be occupied by Swiss troops.

Portugal. The king of Portugal is said to have become tired of governing, and to have proposed to abdicate. French influence appears to predominate at Lisbon, which had excited a good deal of jealously in England. M. Hyde de Neuville had left Lisbon for Paris.

It was likewise reported that the king had refused to ratify a treaty, concluded at London between the ministers of Brazil and Portural, by which the latter were to acknowledge the Independence of the former.

Austria. A general concentration of Austrian troops on the Turkish frontier had taken place; but it was said to be only to establish a sanitory cordon against the plague.

Germany, generally. It is said that nearly fifty thousand families have suffered by the overflowing of the rivers in Germany. Through whole districts the water swept off every description of property and all their little farming stock. The banks of the Rhine have been broken down, and much suffering has been the consequence, particularly in the grand duchy of Baden. The sufferers have appealed to the British nation for relief.

Sweden. At Stockholm, in the recent hurricane vessels were torn from their moorings, and driven against each other; the roofs of houses were carried away, and the roads were so completely locked up with trees, torn up by the roots, that travellers were under the necessity of cutting their way through with hatchetts. Twenty-five vessels, near the bridge of Munkbron, upon the lake Maeler, were carried away with the bridge, and much damaged.

Denmark. In the city of Christina, the lower streets, and the quarters of Waterland and Fierdingen, were completely inundated by the waters of the Fiord, which suddenly rose three ells, and soon fell again lower than their ordinary level. The loss in cattle, sugar, coffee, tobacco, &c is immense.

Russia. A most distressing and melancholy event has occurred at St. Petersburgh, occasioned by the overflowing of the Neva, in a hurricane. The bodies of seven thousand persons have been found in the houses, and eight thousand persons are still missing. Nearly all the provisions of the capital have been destroyed, and as the win-

a great head, it is to be feared that the population remaining will suffer the horrors of famine.

The whole regiment of imperial carabinier guards, men and horses, have perished. A vessel of 130 guns has completely disappeared, and all the imperial vessels in the harbour of Cronstadt are lost. Burying grounds have been washed away, and the dead bodies were floating through the streets. Whole stores of coffee and sugar have been destroyed; those articles have risen 50 per cent.

The gale began on the shores of England and Ireland, and, after having wrought its fury in the northern sea, and caused numerous shipwrecks upon the northern coast of Jutland, passed by Gottenburgh and Stockholm, continually rising more and more from southwest to northeast.

A St Petersburgh article says the population of the whole Russian empire, including the kingdom of Poland and the principality of Finland, amounted at the beginning of the year, according to very credible Statements, to 53,768,000 souls In the same article it is averred that the population of the whole of Russia increases annually half a million.

Greece and Turkey. The Greeks had gained another naval victory over the Turks about the middle of November, and the government had officially announced the blockade of Patras and Lepanto. The Turks were withdrawing their troops, and talked of forming a new army for another campaign in the spring. It is acknowledged, however that they want the means.

The captain pacha has sent to the sultan an apology for his conduct during the campaign—he attributed his defeat to the want of small armed vessels.

The Greek Chronicle, published at Missolonghi, has published two decrees of the government; the first being an amnesty, after the the fall of a party which had attempted to seize upon the supreme authority. The second relates to the commerce of neutrals, and some complaints which have been made against the Greek privateers. While the government maintains the necessity which exists to employ that means of warfare, yet measures will be adopted to prevent abuses.

East Indies. The Burmese war continued; but they were so hard pressed that they abandoned the country as the British advanced. The rainy season had caused a suspension of operations. The state of the lower classes of the native population at Madrass was so deplorable as to occasion no less than fourteen thousand persons to be fed daily at the depots established by public subscription.

Central America. Accounts from Honduras, of the 10th Dec. state, that a serious disturbance had taken place in the sea-port town of Truxillo, in the confederate states of Central America, caused, as it is said by the arrival of a new commandant, (of color,) who abetted the inhabitants, (for the most part black Caribs,) to exile all those who held any authority under the royalist government.

Niles' Reg.

From the Argus.

TO THE PEOPLE.

In the Kentucky Reporter of the 31st January past, I observed an article headed *'a Letter from Robert Wickliffe to his constituents'* I read that article, or letter, with much astonishment; that an individual occupying the imposing attitute of the leader of his party; an individual hitherto of an unexceptionable character, save his political absurdities, and an individual of fortune and family, should so far forget his obligation to his party, his family and himself, as to promulge to the world, a laboured essay containing scarcely a single sentence but what carries upon its face a palpable misrepresentation; not a single deduction but what is at war with the grounds of his premises, and the common understanding of an unbiassed freeman.

It would be charitable to entertain the belief, that this was the production of a distempered intellect or disorganized understanding; or that in his zeal to put down the dominant party his mind has lost sight of the eternal boundaries of *obvious* truth. That the first of these conclusions is true, is forbidden by the productions itself; that the second is true, I think I can make appear without either laboured or forced construction, from his own words.

To attempt to follow him throughout his long Letter, would not only be an imposition upon the patience of the reader, but foreign from my purpose. I will avoid any discussion of the constitutionality of that measure which elicited his production. It will only be necessary to answer him in a few of his more important statements, as I only wish to shew, to you and to the world, that *a nominal great man* can stoop to miserable small things; and as I think this man generally goes wrong and foremost in politicks, I will just answer a few remarks at the conclusion of his Letter.—

In relation to the conflagration of the Capitol he says; "The fire commenced on the Cupola and burnt slowly and gradually to the ground; and strange to tell although the Governor was on the ground from the time the fire was first discovered, he permitted nearly the whole of the public Arms and a vast amount in books and other property to be burnt without giving an order to remove them, or so much as advising the bystanders, that they were in the building, notwithstanding the fire did not reach that part of the building in less than a half hour after the Capitol was known to be on fire." What a shameless perversion of truth! It is a fact, well known to every man that paid any attention to the passing scene, that the Governor was early upon the ground: that he was one of the most active individuals in preserving the papers of the respective offices; was the very first one who suggested the attempt to save the public arms; was the first to call assistance for that purpose; was the first to assist in breaking open the door of the Armory; did with his own hands, at the manifest hazard of his life, assist in saving those that were saved; was one of the last and perhaps the very last man that left the room, at a time when the flames burst down from above, and timbers from the projecting eves of the Capitol were falling down every instant; so that an escape from the door was hazardous in the extreme. Another fact is well known; that the Governor did not leave the Armory until his friends became clamorous in their intreaties, telling him that his life was in danger. For the truth of these statements, I refer to the individuals who were with him in the Armory and to the members of the Legislature who were in that direction of the Capitol during the fire. I do not care what their politicks may be; with the virtuous and just, political considerations never do, never can bias truth. Indeed I have heard members of Mr. Wickliff's own party express amazement at the outrages contained in this extraordinary Letter.

Now for the part Mr Wickliffe took upon this memorable occasion. He was seen shortly after the cry of fire, to walk slowly and calmly towards the Capitol, mantled in his blue cloak, and approached within about fifty yards of the building in the direction of the Market House, where he halted and stood aloof and alone, with his arms folded across his breast, with his lips contracted to his peculiar [illegible] when in affected thought, with a few [illegible] of his head, seeming to look on the [illegible] of the Capitol of his country with as [illegible] as the tyrant Nero did, when he [illegible] Rome, the capitol of the world in [illegible]. Whilst Mr Wickliffe was thus gazing as an idle spectator, Mr H Clay, most of the members of the Legislature and almost all persons present, were actively engaged in saving the public papers, records, furniture and in saving the public offices. After Mr Wickliffe mused a while in his aforesaid posture dreaming probably of Capitol! Lexington! he did perhaps mix with the crowd; but never redislodged his cloak or did any thing that I saw or heard of, by the way of assistance in saving the buildings, papers, &c. If he did, there were many persons present, and he can exculpate himself

Again, he says that the majority "have also, by an underhanded act of Legislation, doubled the taxes. This they have done, not by lawing them specifically double, but by passing an act, that the taxable property shall hereafter be valued in Commonwealth's paper and not in its value in gold and silver as heretofore." The state of fact is this, that in all the counties in the state, except perhaps in seven, the property has for two or three years back, been valued in commonwealth's paper, and that instead of doubling the taxes, the object of the law was to make those isolated few, who had only paid half taxes, pay as much as their equally honest neighbours. For the truth of this, I refer to the Commissioners and to intelligent men from the different counties in the state These facts were surely explained upon the Legislative floor Mr Wickliffe was not wont to be absent, except in the morning, and must have, therefore, perfectly understood it That it was underhanded wont do. The subject elicited discussion and must have been understood. For the final vote, look to the Journals of the House and see who voted for it.

The Letter goes on. "A bill was introduced to change the venue for the trial of the Governor's son. This bill was so defective in its provisions, that I knew that Desha never would be tried under it." At another part he continues speaking upon the same subject, "in reviewing my speech, I fear I have done one gentleman injustice, I mean Mr John Rowan, as I made it under an opinion that he was the counsel of Desha, But as that gentleman had the bill committed to himself, and reported a bill so defective for Desha's trial to Harrison, &c" I would first suggest, that this speech of Mr Wickliffe's which he speaks of in his letter, was probably like a great many other speeches which we see in print, written after Mr Wickliffe got home, and after he had learned that Rowan was to be counsel for Desha; for I recollect of having heard Mr Wickliffe's speech upon that occasion, and do not recollect that he even cast an *innuendo*, that Mr Rowan was to be counsel for Desha. He is like other modern prophets, never publishes his propheeies until the facts are notorious, at least to themselves, As to the facts as they occurred, Mr Wickliff does do Mr Rowan injustice. The bill that Mr Wickliffe opposed, was drawn up by Mr Benjamin Harlan, his own political partizan and a member of the judicial committee, by whom it was reported to the house. Mr Wickliffe was himself a member of this committee, and should have assisted in framing the bill perfect before it was reported from committee; but that did not suit him. He chose rather the opportunity of making his great speech and having it published. He would have the opportunity of venting his spleen upon the [illegible] and his political friends, alledging that the party had been the cause of all the murders and robberies committed in the country for years back, and he would have lost the opportunity of expending the $1000 of public money, (for the subject to expel the attention of both houses from all three days which expenditure he has charged to the majority) The fact is, this great speech of Mr Wickliffe's against the bill, was upon the motion by John Green, for the indefinite postponement, which was intended to defeat its passage in any shape. This bill, as before stated, was drawn by Mr. B. Hardin, Desha's political enemy, and another Lawyer there is not in Kentucky He advocated the passage of the bill, and answered Mr Wickliffe's great speech, which answer Mr Wickliffe will always have occasion to recollect.

A change of venue in Kentucky has become almost a prescriptive right- Your Statute book is full of them; they cut no other figure on your Journals than their introduction and their passage. I do not recollect of ever having heard of one being rejected, nor would there have been an opposition in this case, if Isaac B Desha had not been the Governor's son. It was but two winters since, that Mr Wickliffe indirectly obtained a change of venue for a client of his, I think by the name of John Williams. Being his counsel, he was too modest to introduce the petition or bill himself; but got one of his dearly beloved to do it for him; which bill was not in any shape arrested in its passage; but if I recollect right, it was hurried through by a dispensation of Constitutional provisions, &c. For these facts, look to your statute book and your Journals. For the deductions, look to the common sense of mankind, where you will find that men seldom act without motives.

In speaking of the old Judges, Mr Wickliffe says, "have they committed any offence!" "Have they sat in judgment on their own cases!" And then says, "For all their labour and toil, they have accumulated nothing in old age, when they are hurled from their seats, and treated as state criminals, condemned unheard.";

Have they not committed an offence by giving erroneous decisions, and with bold defiance persisting in them, which are at war with their course as Legislators, at war with their own decisions, pronounced on former occasions, in their own court, and at war with the adjudged opinions of the first jurists both federal and state in the Union. Every unbiassed mind that has read upon the subject, says yes. Has not one of them at least, sat in judgment in his own case, or in a case in which he was interested. Look in the journals of the House of Representatives of the session of 1822, and you will find an answer. Are they "condemned unheard!"—Look at the election polls for the last three years; look at the journals of the Legislature for the same time, read the prints, hand bills, pamphlets and newspapers; read Mr Wickliffe's protest and the speeches of Messrs Robertson, Breck, Turner, Green, Cunningham, &c. on the Legislative floor, and then say whether or not, they have been heard. Is it not enough, that the freemen of Kentucky should, at three several elections in three several years, have expressed their condemnation and disapprobation to their course! And is it not too much that we should now be told, that they are treated as state criminals and tried unheard!—Where, I ask, is their triumphant, "and most luminous" Response, if they have been condemned unheard! It wont do, common sense is a coin that has yet a currency, that cannot be counterfeited by the baked declaration of fire side patriots or Granny protectors.

The latter continues; "the friends of the constitution, during this discussion, were annoyed by every means in the power of the majority, who were at times, not only disorderly but continually harrassed them with calls for the previous question." As to the continual calls for the previous question, such was not the fact. It did occur three times; I think not oftener; but was never pressed by the majority. It would seem to me, that Mr. Wickliffe could not have been greatly harrassed, for he continued upon the floor for something like six hours at one time; nor his party, for they discussed the question for three days, including a portion of each night. There was no disorder that I have heard of, save the cry of fire, which was attributed to his party for some sinister motive, together with the plaudits to Mr B. Hardin, &c. and the facts that I am informed of, that shortly before the bill finally passed, Mr. Wickliffe, in his seat, paid his court to a certain quart bottle on the floor, after which, Bacchanalian like, he became disorderly; repeatedly moved for an adjournment, calling at the same time for the yeas and nays, to weary the patience of the house; and he now complains, that the reorganizing bill was passed at night! But minorities can do no wrong; majorities do; so says Mr. Wickliffe. But the honest and independent freemen of our country will think otherwise, or I am mistaken

Again Mr. Wickliffe says, "I tremble not so much for myself, as I do for my country, when I reflect upon the character of the tribunal (meaning the new court) which is erected to dispose of the lives, liberties and properties of thousands of my countrymen." Now it is a matter well known, that Robert Wickliffe, Esq. has as high a regard for his individual self, as any other individual in the community; and his now trembling for his country, carries upon its face a little novelty. Did he tremble for his country during the late war, when we were assailed by British and Savage invaders, when he had an opportunity of displaying not in words, but in actions, his attachment for her interests! *Where* was he then? I believe he did muster up courage to accept an appointment in the militia; but had to resign to take care of 'the one thing needful, some little expectancies or in popular language, he had to see his granny die!

What has this tribunal to do with the lives and liberties of thousands of his countrymen! Mr. Wickliffe as a Lawyer, must know that this court has not cognisance of a single case, where the life of an individual is jeopardized; nor have they cognizance of the liberty of an individual, except for contempt and were it possible that they had, is William T. Barry the Chief Justice, that tyrant and despot, that he is represented? Who is W. T. Barry! He is a Kentuckian, who by the force of his own worth and genius, has reared a character that cannot be shaken by the foul aspersions and denunciations of a Wickliffe. His worth and his services are known and are appreciated by Kentucky. Turn back to his past life; dislodge the mantle that obliviates the acts and secrets of men and shew the act of his, that deserves the appellation of Despot! Exhibited to the world, his life stands conspicuous; his services as a soldier, a judge, a statesman and a lawyer, award him the wreath of virtue, patriotism, intelligence and worth. The character of the associate Judges stand alike beyond the reach of the foul breath of calumny.

In relation to the *member*, the [illegible]going relief man, who indulged in certain quaffs, and who had as good a relish as I, and that when his "name should be called, would vote against the bill." That gentleman never stated that he would vote against the bill He certainly did say, that he would not then vote for it; and he certainly did say for a statement to the writer of this article, that he would not vote against it, and therefore left the house to save embarrassment when his name should be called. The gentleman is living and can testify for himself.

I have extended this article to a length that I did not at first contemplate. I have left unnoticed many passages of Mr Wickliffe's extraordinary Letter of a character outrageous in the extreme. I call upon the people to read it, and they will find, to use the language of a lawyer, that it operates as a *felo de se* and at the same time invokes the Anathemas of every unbiassed freeman.

And now fellow-citizens, in what light are you to view this partizan; the man who tells you that your government is at an end; the man that will fain lay traduce the character of the Chief Magistrate because they differ in opinion about construction; a man who declares that you are ruled by despots; a man who attempts to defeat an indisputable right of an individual because he is the Governor's son; and a man that does misrepresent palpable and notorious facts. Is there an apology? Would disappointed ambition be a sufficient one? Would prophetic speculations do? Or would the loss of a few dollars resulting from the evils of war and the wreck of commerce do? No! Whilst moralists have a name or virtue to vocate, I cannot offer an apology for such an outrage. If Mr. Wickliffe should consider himself aggrieved, he must recollect that other men have rights; has a regard for reputation and character; and would be traitors to themselves to suffer such calumnies to and misrepresentations to go unnoticed.

SIDNEY.

In our next we shall lay before our readers an article on the subject of the removal of the Judges of our Court of Appeals copied from a distinguished paper published in Alabama. It is written in a plain but dignified manner. It will untold to the people the *true* opinion of us abroad. Was the opinion of the great body of the sister states known, we have but little doubt it would be in favour of the course which has been pursued by the Country Party in this state. It is the cause of the PEOPLE, and Kentucky will not long stand alone—it will soon become a common cause. It is the doctrine of the Jefferson school, and the principle will as certainty triumph as those of Jefferson did over Adams.—*Commonwealth.*

We have said the principles for which the freemen of Kentucky have been contending, would become a common cause—that they would be embraced by the people throughout this widely extended republic, and before our remarks are set in type, we find them verified in part by the people of the state of Mississippi, through their Legislature.—That body is now in session, and we learn from the Southern Luminary, published at Jackson, the seat of government, that on the first day of the session Mr. Williams introduced a resolution, the purport of which was to notify the Judges of the Supreme Court of that state, to appear before the bar of the House of Representatives and shew cause why they should not be removed from office in consequence of their erroneous decisions vacating the act extending further relief to Debtors.'

Commonwealth,

Communications.

LA FAYETTE.

To the People.

Throughout the civilized world, since the American Revolution, there has been a continual contest, between the friends and foes of popular rights. The illumination of that great event, cast its light across the atlantic, and awakened the people of Europe to a sense of the wrongs they endured, and the rights of which they had been robbed. France Spain, England, Italy, all have felt the power of struggling freedum Even the German and the Russian boor have been roused for a moment from the trance into which they had been thrown throughout ages, by benumbing despotism. But the blessings which liberty was preparing for Europe have been withheld by the machinations of her tyrants. The art, the union, and the influence of the few, have prevailed over the open honesty, the fearless confidence, and the distracted power of the many. The governments originally designed for the benefit of the people, but in their conformation rendered irresponsible to those who gave them birth, have become the sanctioners in which errors, abuses, and corruptions have taken refuge. Around those strong holds the pride of aristocracy, the pomp of wealth, and the arrogance of Genius have summoned all their votaries and concentrated their powers; and these lordly influences have at once sunk the people into vassals and made the Governments themselves the engines of their oppression. Resolutions like the explosion of mines have sometimes thrown down these defences and exposed the usurpers to the action of the people. But now the reasons of reform to be sought even in the dangers of revolutions have been sealed up in Europe. The holy Alliance, that combination of Governments to assist each other, in the suppression of the spirit of liberty among the people, has like a general Eclipse, shrouded in gloom the fair prospects of the states of Europe.

Can America read no lesson, in the fate of the enlightened, the once free, but now enthralled states of the old continent? Have we no Aristocratic spirit in our country—no wealth which spurns the laborious throngs, from which it has derived its imposing grandeur! no "talented minority" which looks down with supercilious scorn and claims a control over the multitude of little men, which it presumes to consider as fashioned by nature for its use! Are there no departments in our government, in which the agents entrusted with authority, may make safe lodgments of the usurped power on which ever vigilant ambition, will endeavor to rear its crest! JEFFERSON, the sage whose auspicious voice spoke into existence our independent governments, and whose prudent hand conducted their progress from the worst, to the best and happiest period in their annals, has from the watch tower of Monticello, caught with his philosophic eye the obliquities of the government from its orbit, which mark the agency of those improper influences which tend to its destruction, He has warned the people against the power of the Judiciary, that power as he says installed for life which though it commanded neither the sword or sceptre of a nation is the willing ally of both, and ready to destroy, under the forms of law, the balance of the government, and to give their constructions for the true constitution, of the country. His experienced mind was the first to perceive the dangerous innovations, and the boundless power assumed in the principles promulgated in the opinions of the Supreme Court of the Union. The practical results of those high handed doctrines are no longer the subjects of anticipation. State after state has been dragged before this autocratic tribunal bound to its bar by the fetters ("*Vinculi Juris*") of an insidious profession and each in succession shorn of some portion of its sovereignty. Has Kentucky to learn from the aggressions on the rights of other states the tyranny of this tribunal! Has she forgotten that the Banks of the United States located within our limits, while they prey upon the citizens and raise an immense revenue for foreigners, have been exonerated by the court from the ordinary tax to government, which by the constitution it has a right to impose on all wealth protected by its laws within its bosom! By what right in this free country has the court undertaken to give immunities to a corporation of stockholders, which are prerogatives allowed only in Europe enslaved as she is, to her potentates and nobility! By the same right by which it has robbed us of the power of legislating for our own soil, the dearest and most essential attribute of sovereignty:—The right which it has assumed of giving constitutions according to its views of political expediency, or rather its own political purposes. To this power Kentucky has not yet bowed the neck. She is at this moment raising her voice against it, in the hall of Congress. Against it at the Bar of the Court itself the first men of our country authorized by the state have exerted their talents and protested in vain. And our exertions will ever be in vain, unless we can vanquish the treachery at home, which springs from the mercenary and ambitious views which have betrayed freedom in every country, are combining in this with *Authority*, which they proclaim to be independent of and irresponsible to the people that it may engraft on it a supremacy which shall overshadow by its height and expansion all the institutions of popular growth, which flourish in the light of public sentiment, but must perish in the shade of this monstrous Upas.

Kentucky must vanquish the faction at home which assail her rights, before she can successfully assert them abroad. The late Court of Appeals of the state not only gave its sanction to the oppressive edicts of the Supreme Court against state rights, but has gone beyond it as a pioneer to prepare the way by which that arbitrary power may march to new conquests. By that latitude of construction given in its late opinion upon remedial laws, to the constitution of the United States; the legislative power of the state governments the great bulwark against consolidation, is sacrificed at a blow; and the supreme court of the union is invited to reverse its former principles of constitutional construction with regard to certain general clauses of the instrument and to apply a meaning which will reduce state sovereignty, to a name—which will make judicial power every thing—the Legislative power nothing.

Against these encroachments, the people in the repeated exercise of their right of suffrage have given the most unequivocal marks of disapprobation. And the last legislature of Kentucky in obedience to the will of their constituents endeavoured to arrest the dangerous tendencies of the precedents and principles proclaimed by the Judiciary of our own state. In effecting this purpose the mildest manner of reform was adopted—The establishments instituted by the act of the Legislature were repealed and renovated—This course did not make it necessary to mark the individuals who had held the stations with the public condemnation. But what has been the result of this measure? The friends of the late Judges have become doubly incensed at a mode of redress, which, while it vindicated the rights of the community, deprived the Judges themselves of that sympathy, which ever attends a man when individually subjected to the public justice. They are incensed too, at the late act of the Legislature because it has removed the Judicial Ambuscade from whence the people were attacked, but dare not resist their concealed enemies without incurring the odium of opposing the constituted authorities of their country. Those therefore who have hitherto stood behind the Judges prompted their responses, and spoken with the voice of authority must now come forward in their proper persons. They are already disclosed and have filled the country with their clamor. But in abandoning the Bench and the weapons with which they there endeavoured to defend themselves, they have betaken themselves to another strong hold and they now claim the constitution for a shield. But who are the Patriots who with a new born zeal appeal to the constitution to maintain their old principles by which it was violated. Are they not the same individuals who have made the most persevering efforts to break down its sacred monuments and all that the people hold dear under them! Is not ROBERT WICKLIFFE ESQ. the most prominent personage in this new sect of pretended constitutionalists! ROBERT WICKLIFFE whose most favourable construction of the constitution tends to the consolidation of the government in the federal powers & the annihilation of state rights; who originated the question in the case of GREEN & BIDDLE which has terminated in the oppression of the occupants of our soil and the sacrifice of the sovereignty of the state over its own territory—who procured the decision in the case of LAPSLEY and BRASHEAR which if permitted to be drawn into precedent, destroys the right of the people through their representatives to provide their own system of remedial justice; a right older than the constitution itself, recognized by its framers, and sanctioned by the social interpretation given to it by every generation which has passed since its establishment—who stood forth the champion of the Bank of the United States and advocated the monstrous pretension, to tax the people without being itself subject to taxation—& who make up the rest of this sacred band of sworn supporters of the constitution! The most distinguished individual next to Mr. Wickliffe is BENJAMIN HARDIN ESQ. his near relation, but much more nearly allied by sympathy of principles and purposes—This is the gentleman, who while clothed with the honors and confidence of his country as a member of Congress received a fee to appear in the case of GREEN and BIDDLE against his country's cause and those employed by her to defend it at the Bar of the Supreme court. Since that time, he has followed up the principles which that conduct indicated, by supporting all the high handed measures of the Supreme Court, and our own appellate tribunal, against the right of State legislation.

JOHN GREEN ESQ. of Lincoln is another tall figure in this group of ultra-federal politicians. He was a party concerned in interest in the famous case of GREEN AND BIDDLE, devoted his purse to procure the mischief which resulted from it to his country and is now devoting his talents and attainments to give full force and effect to that dangerous precedent and all the obnoxious auxiliary precedents of our own Judiciary.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, JOHN POPE and JOHN J. MARSHALL have also taken the field with hearts of controversy. They deserve on many accounts particular designation but the limits of this article will not allow more than a sketch. The first has always signalized himself in every great political question, by an extraordinary opposition to popular will. The second made his first appearance on the political stage at home in favor of the Alien and Sedition law—His next display was in Congress on behalf of the old Bank of the United States, which was filled with foreign Stockholders & was the corrupt instrument of foreign influence in America—And the conclusion of his national career was an effort to paralyze the arm of his country in her attempt to vindicate her rights against the outrages of England. He has arrayed himself (since reduced to the limited sphere of State politics) on all sides and in every garb but in every critical conjuncture he has been found consistent only in his enmity to liberal principles.

Mr MARSHALL has brought, to the party with which he has united himself, a hereditary stock of opinions, admirably calculated to give confidence and encouragement to the supporters of doctrines so rank, that the boldest adherents have hitherto sought to conceal and even now blush to avow them. The aristocratic pride of his family--their devotion to the principles of PICKERING AND HAMILTON, their hatred to those of JEFFERSON, and the democratic party--(feelings which have made them in a great degree political outcasts, have furnished to this gentleman in whom their ambitious hopes still survive, all the characteristics of temper, habit, and principle which should give complexion to the party to which he now belongs. Besides the individuals who are thus distinguished, there are many more young aspirants of the same faction, who seek distinction by adhering to them, and catching their reflected light. The signers of *Mr. Robertsons Protest* may be considered of this number and that admirable state paper may fairly be pronounced to contain the articles of their faith, and their subscription, a solemn covenant on their part, to support them. The Judges too since their descent from the Bench have become political pamphleteers, and are determined if they be not permitted to adjudicate for others, they will at least sit in Judgement on their own case.

From a junta made up of such materials, can the people rely for a fair interpretation of the constitution and the principles of their government? Are these men, recent as they are from a hot warfare against public sentiment, now to be permitted to dictate it! Can *they* be supposed willing to concede to the people their fair and legitimate powers, baffled, defeated, and disgraced as they have been in all their projects by the suffrages of the people? And yet with a view to delude the public mind they have filled the state with their speeches, responses, circulars, protests and appeals, in the hope, the vain hope that they can drive the people to condemn their own matured opinions; sacrifice themselves, and make a tender of the government to the holy keeping of our Aristocracy & those modest Judges who hold their very errors inviolable.

It is my intention in occasional pieces to invite the public attention to the purposes, and publications of this party. It is not much that an unassociated, unassisted individual can do against a confederacy of men of talents, leagued together, under the pretext of informing the people, but in fact for the purpose of deceiving and misleading in the hope that they may be induced to counteract the very measures adopted by their representatives for the security of the Commonwealth. But it is only necessary to present to the public mind the various aspects of the controversy; the acuteness, intelligence, and independence of the community will do the rest.

In ushering my opinions to the public under the sanction of a venerated name, there is no intention to impose on the most ignorant the belief that the signature is more than an anonymous title It is assumed that the purity, the liberality and disinterestedness of the distinguished individual who hears it, may inspire among us the spirit which has characterized his illustrious life and that the public may be induced to bear in mind the great principle which actuated his ardor in the cause of our country,—the principle which recognises *the right in the people to govern themselves*. The opposition to the late act of the Legislature and all legislation for years back, springs from hostility to this axiom of our institutions; and the effort now making is to establish the independence of the Judiciary, at the expense of the Independence of the Republic. Who will not revolt at the thought of subjection to such a petty bondage when he utters the name of LAFAYETTE!

FOR THE GAZETTE.

To Samuel Brown M D Professor of the Theory and practice of Medicine in Transylvania University.

Dear Sir—

The members of the Medical Class of Transylvania University, beg leave to express to you publicly, through the medium of their committee, their extreme regret, at your determination to resign the professorship, which you have so long, so zealously, and so ably filled. They are fully aware that your resignation is founded upon a sense of duty, much more interesting and commanding in its character, than that, which you could possibly owe to any literary or professional institution; and which under existing circumstances, it would be impossible for you to resist. Were we to permit you to retire from your official duties in Transylvania, without expressing our highest approbation of your able and successful performance of those duties, we feel, that we would be doing injustice to you, and to ourselves. To take a final leave of a learned and venerable professor, who has been so long, and so successful, a cultivator of Medical and general science, and who has also sustained to us the relation of preceptor and friends fills us with emotions of sorrow and regret, which, it would be difficult to describe. We know that you will leave in the medical department, much learning and talent, but we believe that it will not be easy to supply your place, with a combination of professional and moral worth, equal to that which the institution must loose, by your resignation. While we admire the eloquence and professional research, which you have uniformly displayed in your course of public instruction, we no less love and venerate those warm and virtuous feelings of the heart, which the purity of your character equally impelled you to exhibit. In you, the Medical Class has found an able, and a zealous teacher, and a firm, and disinterested friend; and altho we may soon be scattered over the western and southern region, yet go whither we may, we will not cease to cherish a lively and grateful remembrance, of one, to whom we owe so much for the advancement of our medical knowledge. We knew, sir that to *you*, the syren eulogy of *praise*, has lost its melody;—your reputation is not based upon the adventitious encomiums of the multitude, but it arises from an elevation of character, that can alone sustain the living and guard the sanctuary of the tomb. In taking our last adieu of one whom we so much love and esteem we would wish you, happiness in life and peace in death;—but it is useless—you have in the virtuous sentiments of your heart, a rich fund of happiness "which the world can neither give nor take away," and which alone can secure you, a happy transit to another world.

E. PICKETT,
EDWARD CARRELL,
SAMUEL W. COOMBS,
CHR. WALLACE
} *Committee for the Medical Class.*

On motion it was resolved unanimously by the Medical Class, that the foregoing addres to professor Brown, be published in some public paper in this town.

Lexington, February 19th, 1825.

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE.

To Dr E Pickett, Dr Edward Carrel, Mr Samuel W. Coombs and Dr Chr Wallace, committee of the Medical Class.

Gentlemen:—

The kind, the flattering and very eloquent address which you have just delivered to me, in the name of the Medical Class of the Transylvania University, has awakened in my breast emotions of gratitude which no language can express. When I attempted the other day, to take my leave of that interesting assemblage of my young friends, my feelings so completely overcame me, that I could neither apologize for the numerous and great imperfections of my Lectures, nor thank the class, in suitable language, for the indulgent and polite manner with which they had heard them. I pray you gentlemen, to assure the class of the profound emotions of gratitude, with which this *fresh manifestation* of their kindness has overwhelmed me; if it ever has been my good fortune to have implanted in your minds or in that the medical class which you represent any germs of medical science, I feel confident that your industry and ardent enthusiasm, will cultivate and rear them to perfection; and I cannot for a moment doubt of the important improvements which will result from your energetic and persevering efforts. If in any situation where I may be placed, I can render a service to *you* gentlemen, or to *any* member of the class, I entreat you to demand it, as the consciousness of having done you a favor would lessen a debt of gratitude which I can never fully discharge.

With sentiments of great
respect and sincere affection,
I am your most obedient
SAM. BROWN.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

This day a number of the citizens of Scott county convened a Herndonsville according to previous notice, to take into consideration the policy and constitutionality of the law reorganizing the court of Appeals.

About twelve o'clock Mr Rhodes Smith was appointed chairman and the speaking commenced, which lasted until about an hour by sun. All the strength of the court party of this county was present and spoke: lawyer Robinson, lawyer Miller & lawyer Flournoy spoke for the old Judges, and Benjamin S Chambers, James Johnson and Robert J Ward spoke for the people when the question was taken, upon counting there was 102 for the people. and 19 for the old Judges. Thus the people had a most triumphant victory, the utmost good order prevailed among the speakers and the hearers.

February 18, 1824.

THE GAZETTE.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 24, 1825.

TERMS; THREE DOLLARS (CURRENCY) PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

EDITED BY JOHN M. M'CALLA.

No Washington Mail yesterday.

We are sorry the toasts drank at the dinner at Mr. Lynches on Tuesday last, came too late for insertion to day. They shall come out in our next.

The following resignation of a Trustee of the town, is produced by a desire that the question of removing *hanging signs*, *sheds*, and other obstructions in the streets of the town may be decided on by the citizens. Dr. Cloud, we have no doubt is willing to serve, if again elected, and will consider a re-election as an instruction to the board to go on in the good work of regulating our streets, and restraining the citizens from injurious encroachments upon them. It is thought that this is a better way of testing public opinion, than by personal application to individuals by those who wish obstructions to remain, which application, when urged by the strong feeling of self-interest, can seldom be resisted:

Lexington Feb. 14, 1825.

To the Chairman and Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington.

Gentlemen,

Having discovered among our constituents a difference of opinion on the question of removing certain obstacles from the streets; I have thought it but justice to consult the public will on that subject—which can be done perhaps best by the election of another Trustee. In order therefore to enquire of those who have honoured us with their suffrages, and that our constituents may be fairly heard on these subjects, you will please accept this tender of my resignation.

Permit me however in quitting your Board, to express my high regard for you, and my sincere wish that the peace and harmony that have so long characterised our deliberations may always attend you.

Accept, gentlemen for yourselves, and those we have been honoured to serve, the best wishes of your friend and humble servant.

C. W. CLOUD.

COUNTY MEETING IN FAYETTE.

The Editor of the Reporter in republishing the report of the proceedings of the above meeting has very properly given up his authority for the estimate which was made of the votes, at the end of the resolutions. It was *the Secretary*, and other gentlemen. As the *other gentlemen* are to be taken ad libitum, we must consider the statement as resting on the authority of the Secretary. We are the more pleased with the fact, inasmuch as having seen the name of the venerable Chairman placed beneath the statement, when it was known that no such estimate was made and submitted to the meeting previous to the *adjournment*. it might have been thought to have the sanction of his name But how the Secretary can justify himself for foistin in a statement so contrary to fact in the official statement of proceedings of a meeting, at which no estimate was made whilst the chairman was in the chair, he must be able to justify to his own conscience. No doubt it answers the views of those who appointed him; and who publish his statement so triumphantly. We do assert, that so soon as the question was taken on the tenth resolution, the meeting *adjourned*. Then if any further proceedings, or statements are contained in the report of the proceedings, they are *unfairly* inserted.

To prove the fact moreover, that 12 or fifteen votes were rather too few to be allowed to the minority on the vote where a contest took place I will merely state what one of the gentlemen who counted at the door, and who belonged to the majority, stated on the same evening, in relation to that fact. He said, that from his position he had a fair opportunity of hearing, as well as seing.—That he thought the vote stood about three to five on the decision of the question in the sixth resolution. Others who were present, contended that it was nearer a tie. Now if our friend of the Reporter was right in supposing there were eight hundred present, the minority was about three hundred. But he is almost as extravagant in his over estimating the number present as his friend the *correct* Secretary is in underrating the votes in the opposition. There were but two hundred and thirty who were counted through one of the doors of the meeting house; and supposing there were no more who came out of the other door, the number fell short of five hundred. So much for the expression of the sentiments of a county containing 2500 votes, by five eighths of a meeting of 500 persons.

MR. WICKLIFFE *VS.* THE GOVERNOR.

The Editor of the Reporter has at length descended from the *dignified* attitude he has heretofore assumed, and entered the lists to defend Mr. Wickliffe's circular, from the attacks in the Gazette. After simply premising that it is not the fact, that the falsehood in relation to the Governor, was the most important one in the letter, or that we so attacked it; we will hand the Editor over to "Sidney" which we re-publish in this day's Gazette for his benefit. He will there see the attitude assumed by the two parties; and the people will be able to draw their own conclusions, as to which of them best discharged their duties as public servants. Was not Mr Wickliffe as much interested in the preservation of public property as the Governor! Was he not a representative of the people, and therefore interested in preserving their property! Contrast the conduct of the representative and the Governor! If Mr Wickliffe knew that the arms were in the State House, and we presume he did, whilst, the Governor like a *school boy* as Mr Smith says was climbing on the tops of houses to save the public records, why did he not fly to their rescue! These tales will not do for the people who expect a man to be able to do something more than to find fault with the conduct of other people.

The Editor of the Reporter thinks it illiberal in us to make any attack on Mr, Wickliffe's road bill: and promises a publication of it. We promise if he does, that it will open the eyes of the people so wide that all his art cannot close them again.

We will ask the Editor of the Reporter if his notice of the attendance of Judges Haggin and Barry on the Court of Chancery in this town, was not intended to convey the idea that they were acting improperly as men, and contrary to the resolutions of the Legislature as judges. Why does he evade the charge, by saying he does not deny their right to attend the courts! If they had done so in reality, would he not indeed have made out a monstrous charge against them? The fact is, as was stated last week, that those gentlemen attended in the office with a view alone of procuring a proper disposition of their business in the hands of practitioners at this bar. This is on good *authority*, for however some gentlemen may indulge in unauthorised calumnies, we will pay that respect to our opponents, never to charge them with the commission of crime or even a fault, without authority for it, sufficient to bear us out.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

On the 9th inst, the votes for the several candidates were counted at Washington, when the following result was announced:

For General Jackson 99. For Mr Adams 84 For Mr Crawford 41; and for Mr Clay 37.

There being no choice by the Electors, the House proceeded to ballot by states; when on the first ballot Mr Adams was elected. The vote stood as follows;

FOR JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Maine,	New Hampshire,	Massachusetts,
Rhode Island,	Connecticut,	Vermont,
New-York,	Maryland,	Ohio,
Kentucky,	Illinois,	Missouri,
Louisiana. 13.		

FOR ANDREW JACKSON.

New Jersey,	Pennsylvania,	S. Carolina,
Tennessee.	Alabama,	Mississippi,
Indiana. 7.		

FOR WILLIAM H CRAWFORD.

Delaware,	Virginia,	N Carolina,
Georgia. 4.		

Of the Kentucky delegation it is understood that eight voted for Mr Adams & 4 for General Jackson. Those for General Jackson were J... Thomas P. Moore ... Wickliffe. The rest voted for M...

We learn, in respect to the Committee on the Speaker' House of Representatives, ...clined appearing before ... addressed to them a pap... the reasons which have ... which he has adopt... understand, was not ... allow the committ... meeting of the ...

It is under... cation to the ... cided terms, ag... Representatives, ... to hold him responsib... ter which has been the foun... and he has also protested agains... committee to place him in the attitu... ...ker—N...

...rn, from an authentic source, ...

We are happy to le... ...nt has very recently ... that the British Governm... ...t, through our ... communicated to this Governmen... ...nation, ... Minister at London, the interesting infor... that that Government has come to the determination *to recognize the Independence of* Mexico and Buenos Ayres, and also of Columbia, reserving a declaration, as to the latter, until the effect of the contest in Peru be more certainly developed; and that this determination will be communicated successivoly to all the other foreign powers.—*Nat Intl*

MARRIED—In Tennessee on the 30th January, Orville Shelby Esq to Miss Caroline E. daughter of General James Winchester.

DIED—In this town on Saturday last, Thomas Jefferson Tibbatts, son of Mr Thomas Tibbatts of this place.

At Hopkinsville on the 11th inst Benjamin W. Patton Esq one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

In Shelbyville Ky on her way to Fayette county on the 16th February 1825, Mrs Eliza Coleman Elley aged twenty years on the date of her death; she has left an infant son and her companion, to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and fond mother.

It would be but in vain to endeavour to speak of her husband's loss; the Lord gave and the Lord taketh again. May the afflicted husband appreciate her loss and lean upon the arms of Christ for comfort as she did in her last struggle for breath.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, an apprentice, named JAMES [illegible] he went away a short [illegible] fair hair, [illegible] shirts, and a pair of [illegible] he had on [illegible] Any person [illegible] above reward, and all persons are forbid harbouring him.

Lexington, Feb 2, 1825.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ON FEMALE COSTUME.

I. The first principle of costume is that of a loose drapery, quite undistinct itself partly by hanging and partly by wrapping around the figure, and is preferable to the tight dress, which is chiefly adjusted to the shape and form.

There are several reasons for this superiority:—

1. A loose drapery is always cooler in summer, warmer in winter, and at both seasons less adapted to sudden changes of temperature than a tight dress. This reason regards *utility*.

2. A loose drapery may always be disposed of more beautifully or grandly; a tight dress is always ungly and generally ridiculous.—This reason regards *expression*.

II. Another principle of costume is, that all objects, when enlarged above and diminished inferiorly, have, like the inverted pyramid, an air of lightness, and that of heaviness when oppositely constructed, —so the human figure, when enlarged above and diminished inferiorly by the mode of costume, has the appearance of lightness; and that of heaviness when differently dressed.

Hence, as already observed, the small head dress and enormous train characterize the more stately dance; while the large hat or bonnet, and shorter dress, distinguish the livelier girl.

In entering upon a critical examination of female costume, and especially of that of the present day, it ought to be observed that it acquired its general character soon after the beginning of the French revolution, when the imitation of the Grecian models assumed great popularity. It was then that the former stiff and awkward dress was laid aside for one of superior ease and gracefulness, and more consonant to nature. In its general characteristics, that dress has continued till the present time; and the chief point in which it has at any period varied, has been elevation or depression of the waist. It has occasionally been high, low, or intermediately placed; and it is evident that the intermediate place is alone either natural or becoming.

The investments of the whole figure which are most commonly used are shawls or scarfs.

The shawl is adapted only for tall and thin figures: but it admits of no very fine effects, even for them, while it is ruinous to shorter and *en-bon-point* figures however beautifully formed.

The scarf is better adapted for all figures: it corresponds exactly to the *peplum* of the ancient Grecian [illegible], and it admits of the same expressive arrangements.

A person having an oval face may wear a bonnet with a wide front, exposing the lower part of the cheeks. One having a round face should wear a close front; and if the jaw is wide, it may in appearance be diminished by bringing the corners of the bonnet sloping to the point of the chin.

The Scottish bonnet seems to suit youth alone. Any mixture of archness and innocence do not blend in the countenance which wears it, it gives a theatrical and bold air.

Hats always give a masculine look; and those turned up before give pert air.

A long neck may have the neck of the bonnet descending, the neck of the dress rising, and filling more or less of the intermediate space. A short neck should have the whole bonnet short and close in the perpendicular direction, and the neck of the dress neither high nor wide.

Persons with narrow shoulders should have the shoulders or epaulettes of the dress formed on the outer edge of the natural shoulder very full, and both the bosom and back of the dress running in oblique folds from the point of the shoulder to the middle of the bust.

Persons with waists too large may reoder them less before by a stomacher, and behind by a corresponding form of the dress making the top of the dress smooth across the shoulders, and drawing it in plaits to the bottom of the waist.

Those having the bosom too small may enlarge it by the oblique folds of the dress being gathered above &c.

Tall women may have a wide skirt, or several flounces, or both of these; shorter women, a moderate one—but as long as can be conveniently worn, with few flounces, &c. as low as possible.

Tight shoes always make the feet look large, and the ankles peculiarly clumsy.

Having spoken of the forms of dress, let us consider its colours. There is certainly nothing which contributes more to the appearance of an elegant female, than the taste displayed in the choice of the colours of her dress. With taste in dress we readily associate the idea of a cultivated mind.

In the composition of colours for dress, *there ought to be one predominating colour*, to which the rest should be subordinate. As painters.

"Permit not two conspicuous lights to shine,
With rival radiance in the same design;"

so in dress, one half of the body should never be distinguished by one colour, and the other by another. Whatever divides the attention, diminishes the beauty of the object: and though each part, taken separately, may appear beautiful, yet, as a whole, the effect is destroyed.

Were each particular limb differently coloured, the effect would be ridiculous. "It is in this way," observes Mr Addison, "that mountebanks are dressed; and it never fails to produce the effect that is intended by it, to excite the mirth and ridicule of the common people."

The subordinate colours should bear a certain relation to the predominating one; and these should be in harmony with each other.

Predominating colours are best relieved by contrast; should not be so strong as to equal the colour it is intended to relieve, for it then becomes opposition, which should always be avoided. Contrast, skilfully managed, gives force and lustre to the colour relieved, while opposition destroys its effect.

The choice of the predominating colour will be indicated chiefly by the complexion of the wearer.

When it is the defect of a face to contain too much yellow, then yellow around the face removes it by contrast, and causes red and blue to predominate.

When it is the fault of a face to contain too much red then red around the face removes it by contrast & causes the yellow and blue to predominate.

When it is the fault of a face to contain too much blue, then blue around the face removes it by contrast, and causes the yellow and red to predominate.

When it is the fault of a face to contain too much yellow and red, then orange is to be used.

When it is the fault of a face to contain too much red and blue, then purple is to be used.

When it is the fault of a face to contain too much blue and yellow, then green is to be used.

The reason why dark faces are best affected by darker colours, is evidently because they tend to render the complexion fairer; and the reason why fair faces do not require dark colours, is because the opposition would be too strong—they are already sufficiently fair, and do not need to be blanched.

It may be supposed, that a dark yellow would by contrast act best on a fair ruddy face having a yellow tint; but a little consideration will show, that while the yellow in dark yellow tends to overcome the yellow in the countenance, the black in the dark yellow tends oppositely not only to whiten the face, but to bring up the yellow by contrast, thus having a mixed and opposite effect.

All the white race are distinguished by a sanguine hue—the Negro has none.—Hence the compatibility of white, and the incompatibility of black, with the ruddy face, is indicated. Indeed, it cannot be otherwise: red may appear on white; it cannot on black. Black accordingly is never a suitable costume where there is red in the face; and the less so, the stronger the red.

On this subject there is a difference in the sexes. Black is less objectionable for a dark and ruddy, then for a fair and ruddy complexion in the male; but it is more objectionable for a dark and ruddy, then for a fair and ruddy complexion in the female.

We may now consider the texture of dress.

Fineness and thinness are of course generally preferable to their reverse.

Their roughness or smoothness admits of some observation. In general, fine surfaces which are somewhat rough form a good contrast with the smoothness of the skin, as in velvet, crape, lace, &c.

The opacity or transparency of materials also deserves consideration. With regard to the figure in general, an opaque dress is better suited to an *en-bon-point* figure; and a transparent dress to a thin one. With regard to the face in particular, transparency of the dress which comes in contact with it is in general preferable. Rough and transparent crape has a better effect upon it than smooth and opaque cambric.—*Phil. Sat Evening Post.*

Board of Trustees; Lexington February 3, 1825.

BE it ordained by the Board of Trustees of the town of Lexington: That any wagoner who shall feed his horses in any of the streets of the Town except below the Ware House on water-street, or so place their waggons as to obstruct the passage in any street, or shall back up their waggons to the market house so as to interfere with those persons who rent stalls at either of the market houses, except those persons who attend the markets or mules, they have in their waggon some articles designed to be offered in the markets for sale, shall forfeit three dollars

Passed the first reading.

Att

JOSEPH TOWLER. Clk. b. t.

Negroes For Sale.

THERE will be sold at public Auction on the 28th day of this month being court day in Winchester Clark county Ky about twenty likely and valuable Negroes consisting of men, women and boys, the property of William V. Taliaferro of Virginia. The terms of the Sale will be for Gold, Silver; or United States or Virginia Bank notes to be paid in hand

REUBEN T. TAYLOR,
Attor. in fact for
Wm W. TALIAFERRO.

Winchester, Feb. 10, 1825—6-3t.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his SMITH SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the

WHITE SMITH BUSINESS

in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steelyards made and repaired. The Iron work for all sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on hand for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.

He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pains shall be spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop.

☞Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.

THOMAS STUDMAN.

N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn the trade. T. S.

Feb. 10, 1825.—6.-tf.

Book BINDING.

WILLIAM R. DRENNAN & SONS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they carry on the above business opposite the lower market house, Lexington. Any commands they may be favoured with, shall be punctually attended to.

N. B. At the same place

Silks & Cloths Dyed black, blue, and various colours.

Mens' Cloaks Scoured, and the Colour renewed.

Lexington, Feb. 10, 1825-———6—tf

$25 REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber living near Nicholasville Kentucky, a negro man named

NACE.

Aged about 23 years. He is a bright mulatto, straight hair, straight figure, white eyes, thick lips, about five feet 11 inches. He may probably change his name. It is not known what clothing he had on

Any person securing said Negro in any jail so that I can get him, shall receive the above reward, if taken out of the state. If taken in the state $15 will be paid and all reasonable charges.

JOHN SCOTT.

Jessamine county Ky Feb. 10, 1825—6-3t.

CLOVER SEED.

THE subscriber has for sale a quantity of Clover Seed at his residence on the road leading from Lexington to the Cross Plains, and near the Walnut Hill Meeting-House, which he will sell on moderate terms, for CASH.

JOHN HAY.

February 17th. 1825—7-3t

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, *Late of Wheeling, Va.*

WILL practice Law in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.

Lex Dec 20, 1824.—25-tf.

Literary.

THE undersigned Trustees notify the public that they have employed a competent teacher and opened a grammar school at Walnut Hill meeting house seven miles South East of Lexington, where will be taught the Latin and Greek languages and all those branches preparatory to entering college. Boarding may be had in respectable families in the neighbourhood on moderate terms; [from 40 to 50 dollars in specie]

ROBERT STEWART,
WALLER BULLOCK,
JOHN TODD.

Fayette County Jan'y. 10 1825—2-tf

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby notified that any person or persons found taking or laying down any fence or fences or cutting down any timber on any of our plantations or woodpastures, shall be dealt with according to Law; or any stock found trespassing on said premises (our tenants excepted) shall be taken up as estrays and dealt with as the Law directs.

JOSEPH BEARD, Sen.
H. BEARD,
JOS M BEARD,
LAWRENCE DALY,
FRANCIS M'LEAR.
CHARLES M'LEAR.
WILLIAM ROMAN.

January 27 1825—4-3t

LEXINGTON.

BREWERY.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has employed Mr BERNARD DONAGHO every way qualified for the business, to superintend his brewery; and that it is now in complete operation. He will always be ready to furnish

PORTER BEER & ALE

of the first quality and at the usual prices.

Farmers are requested to bring to what merchantable BARLEY they have now on hand, for which he will give 75 cents per bushel in currency And he will be ready to purchase any quantity of the same quality of the ensuing crop at that price.

He has a quantity of SEED which he will supply to them at the same price.

WALTER CONNELL.

Lex. Jan 27 1825—4-tf.

Botanic Garden.

PROPOSALS will be received for the following Work

To Grub and plough about 7 acres of ground
To pave about 60 square yards with flat stones.
To lay about 100 Cubic yards of a stone fence.
To put up a Board fence 7 feet high, around part of the ground
To Cart Tan bark and other objects by the day or the load
To procure and plant One Thousand young trees, Shrubs and Vines, from the woods

Apply to the Superintendant C. S. Rafinesque by letters left at Capt. Pike's or Thomas Smith's.

N. B. The shareholders are notified to pay the instalments due on their shares to the Treasurer of the company.

Feb. 3 1825—5—tf.

WHISKEY AND BACON WANTED.

5000 GALLONS WHISKEY and

5000 LBS BACON to be delivered Lexington and Frankfort, apply at

JOHN STEELE'S Hat Store.

Lexington Jan 21 1825—4-3t*

To the Farmers of Kentucky.

THE undersigned, late from the state of New York respectfully informs those engaged in agriculture that he has made an establishment in this town for the purpose of manufacturing and vending Wood & Swan's

Patent Cast Iron Ploughs.

OF THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT.

He is offering to the public, the CAST IRON PLOUGHS, is aware of the difficulties to be encountered, in consequence of the general prejudice against Patent Improvements introduced by persons from the northern and eastern states: Which is mostly to be attributed to the unskillfulness of those vending and mechanics employed to put them into operation.

But, from the experience and knowledge he has had in the business, he flatters himself that PLOUGHS of his manufacture, when fully tested, will remove every prejudice against those made of Cast Iron. As the soil of Kentucky is much better adapted to their use than that of many of the northern states, where few of any other kind are used.

He with the fullest confidence, recommends his CAST IRON PLOUGHS to agriculturalists, knowing, as he does from actual observation and experience, that they possess many superior advantages over those now in general use in this state—among which are

1st Ease of draft, strength and durability

2nd Requiring but few repairs, and those of little expense.

3rd To raise and invert a furrrow with the least possible power.

4th. To be used with cast or wrought iron shares

Farmers are invited to call and examine for themselves Ploughs sold, if not approved of after ten days trial, may be returned, when the money will be refunded A constant supply of the following sizes. viz:

No.—1, is the one horse or corn Plough.
2. is the two horse do
3 is the three horse or more, do. for breaking sward land

The subscriber, as agent for the patentees, is legally authorised and empowered to grant licences to any who may wish to enter into the business of making and vending the Cast Iron Plough.

Terms made known on application, and the Castings furnished on the lowest terms, or patterns supplied to cast from.

J. P. WILLIAMS.

Lexington, Ky February 10, 1825—6-3t.

IRON FOUNDRY.

HAVING rented the IRON FOUNDRY owned by the Messrs. Hewitts, in this town, for a term of time—we are prepared to fill all orders for

CASTINGS,

Made to pattern of every description, on the shortest notice and most favorable terms

They are also agents for WOOD & SWAN'S Patent Cast Iron ploughs.

SWAN & STAIR

Maysville Ky Dec. 30 1825—6-3t.

HEMP WANTED

THE highest price will be given for merchantable Hemp by J. M. Pike, or Lockerby and McOdam

Lex Sept 3, 1824—37-tf

LAW NOTICE.

DANL. McCARTY PAYNE & W. FRAZER,

HAVE united in the practice of the LAW in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette County. One or the other will regularly attend the Courts of Jessamine, Woodford, Scott, Owen and Grant Business confided to their management will be conscientiously attended to. Their office is on Main-street, Lexington

Lexington, September 2, 1824.—35. tf.

To the Public.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name and firm of CONNELL and McMAHON has been dissolved by mutual consent, and *Walter Connell* has become the sole proprietor of the Brewery heretofore owned by said firm. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to said Connell, as he alone is authorized to collect the debts. Those having claims against said firm are notified to call on said Connell in order to have the same adjusted

WALTER CONNELL,
JOHN McMAHON.

Oct 3 1824.—44.—tf.

DRAWS IN JANUARY.

Grand Masonic Hall Lottery of KENTUCKY,

SIXTH CLASS.....NEW SERIES.

HIGHEST PRIZE 2000 DOLLARS SPECIE

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$2,000	is	$2,000
1	"	1,000	is	1,000
1	"	530	is	530
32	"	100	is	3,200
32	"	50	is	1,600
32	"	25	is	800
64	"	10	is	640
128	"	5	is	646
2975	"	2	is	5,954
3267	Prizes	amounting to		$16,302

Every Prize payable in Specie at PIKE'S OFFICE the moment they are drawn

Whole Tickets $2 50, Specie or its equivalent—Shares in proportion.—After 1st Drawing they advance to $3—after 2d to $3 50.

J. M. PIKE, *Manager,*

Office Main street near the Court House, Lex. Ky.

Where prizes amounting to above

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND

DOLLARS.

Have been sold and *promptly paid* within the last two years.——TICKETS in all the EASTERN LOTTERIES constantly for sale at the Eastern prices, and prizes paid at the above FORTUNATE OFFICE

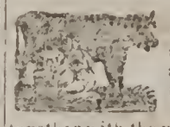
FOR SALE.

A Valuable ESTATE In Land and Negroes.

THE tract of land on which I reside in the county of Jessamine, containing eight hundred and sixty-three acres principally inclosed and not surpassed by any in Kentucky, in soil. There are about three hundred and fifty acres of the tract in cultivation the ballance finely timbered. Its situation admits of a handsome division thereof into two or three tenements and would be sold in divisions to accommodate purchasers. It is admirably calculated for a stock farm, or any other agricultural pursuit.

AN excellent site for a DISTILLERY, supplied by a never failing stream upon which one has been conducted for many years.

I would also sell 25 likely young negroes, ten of whom are men and boys accustomed to, and capable of performing farming business. Four of the boys have been during the last year engaged in a bagging factory. The residue of the negroes are likely women, girls, and children. The purchaser may also obtain with the premises a valuable stock of



Brood Mares & Colts
Cattle, sheep & hogs,
a distillery with its apparatus capable of making a barrel of Whiskey per. day to-

together with the present crop of about 150 acres of corn, with rye, oats, and hay, also the farming utensils. But little is hazarded in the assertion that a more valuable real estate, slaves, and personal property has but seldom been offered for sale in this country. The whole would be exchanged for United States stock or sold at its reasonable value upon terms of mutual advantage.

S. H. WOODSON.

Jessamine county, Sept 9, 1824 37-tf.

Washington Hall.

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.

CONTINUES to superintend *A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* in the town of HARRODSBURGH, Ky. His friends and the public are informed, that he is permanently settled, and has NO IDEA OF REMOVING.—He has lately added to the number and conveniences of his rooms, has a large Pasture Lot, and is well prepared to accommodate any number of persons who may visit this place.

Harrodsburg, June 3, 1824.—24-12m.

LEXINGTON
BRASS IRON AND BELL,

CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDRING BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water-street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery, &c.

may be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns Horses, Cows; refined Wagon, Carriage and Gig BOXES; Hatter's, Tailor's and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Wall Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Stub Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

May 16, 1822—5-tf

LAW NOTICE.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURTS

Lexington, April 6, 1824.—Y15.-tf.

MOROCCO

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also, he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the United States. He is Side Makers, Tanners, Coach Makers, Saddlers and Book Binders will have a full supply on twenty per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the constructors in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture

N. B. A constant supply of Tanners WOOL on hand. PATRICK GLOHEGAN.

January 13th, 1825—2-tf

DR. WALTER WARFIELD.

HAS RETURNED TO LEXINGTON, and resumed the practice of *MEDICINE* in connection with his son Dr. C. H. Warfield. Their Shop is kept at the upper corner of Jordan's Row, opposite the Court-house

Lexington, Aug. 12th, 1824—tf

New Invention.

AMONG the numerous kinds of useful inventions that have recently appeared before the public, the subscriber would introduce that of making SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, on an improved plan, both as it regards fuel and labour. So much so, that I will warrant a saving of one half of the fuel, and one third of the labour which is consumed in the old ways of distilling. Stills made in this way do not burn the spirits, and can be made to any size, to make from one to six barrels of whiskey in a day.

Persons feeling disposed to purchase rights for individuals, or for a county, of the above invention, will please call at the Union Mills, Jessamine county where they can see stills on that plan in successful operation, making upwards of ONE HUNDRED GALLONS a day. Should they wish to purchase rights, Mr. David Crozier at the Union Mills is authorized to sell them. The following certificates from gentlemen who have erected the stills and tried the plan, are offered to the public.

DAVID CUTLER,
Inventor and patentee.

January 20, 1825 —3-tf.

Having purchased the patent right of Mr David Cutler, on a new plan of distillation, and having had a fair trial on the subject, I have no hesitation in stating it has far exceeded my expectation both in saving fuel and labor: I state farther it exceeds any thing I have ever seen: Given under my hand this 8th day of January 1825: A. YOUNG.

Dear Sir:

After having a fair trial of your improved plan of distilling, I feel it my duty to state to the public that it far exceeds any thing of the kind I know of as it respects fuel, labour, and convenience. The product of the grain appears to be better, and the spirit purer, than that made in the ordinary mode:

Given under my hand this 17th day of January 1825: Nicholasville:

JOSEPH H CHRISMAN.

Mr David Cutler:

Having fully tested by experiment an improved plan of Distillery by Steam invented by Mr. D. Cutler, I hesitate not to say, that it is far superior in point of economy both of Labour and Fuel to any plan I have ever seen, and believe the Spirit made in this way is equal to any now made in this state.

D. CROZER.
Union Mills
Jessamine County, K. Jan 10th 1825.

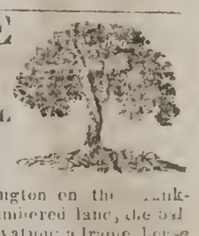
$50 REWARD.

WILL give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store-room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth inst and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty-two-and-a-half cents notes Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them the public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by

DANIEL PRICE

Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825—3-tf

FOR SALE 145



ACRES OF FIRST RATE

LAND;

One mile and a half from Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the balance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c

GEORGE ROBINSON

Lex. April 1, 1824—14-tf.

WHISKEY

WHISKEY of a SUPERIOR QUALITY for sale by the BARREL

DAVID M'GOWAN.

upper end of the market House.

LEXINGTON MAY 16th. 1824—20-t.f.

Clock and Watch making.

THE Subscriber tenders his services in the line of his profession, to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, and informs them that, in connexion with Mr. THOMAS GRAY, on Main-Street, one door East of Mr. P. Bain's Hat-Store, near the Post-Office, he will repair every description of gold and silver Watches. Having had six year's experience in one of the first Shops in Philadelphia, he hopes by his assiduous attention to business, and the faithful execution of the work entrusted to him, to merit a portion of public patronage.

E. WILLIAMS.

May 6, 1824—19-tf.

FOR SALE

A SMALL FARM OF

80 ACRES

In the immediate neighbourhood

LEXINGTON.

THERE are on it, comfortable buildings for two families if necessary—good water—meadows & orchards,—under good fence—and sufficiency of wood land. Terms can be made very favourable.

Apply to CHARLES WILKINS,
or Col. JAMES TROTTER

Lex. Aug. 27th 1824—37-tf